

The Right to Development

Under the topic of refugees, the Commission experienced ease in passing all the resolutions presented to floor. Due to the broader range of resolutions presented under the Right to Development, not all resolutions were adopted by the body due to contention on highly volatile issues. Despite these differences of the body, these were overcome to adopt measures to alleviate the burden of lesser development throughout the world. The Commission was quick to note that not only is development an inherent human right, but that development universally aids in the progression of furthering human rights. Much of debate was centered on the most efficient means of instating programs that would deliver the aid that the body noted as being of the utmost importance.

CHR 2/1

This resolution calls for the cooperation between developed and developing nations, as well as an emphasis on regional measures to eradicate poverty. All sponsors saw this as imperative in the work of the Commission since poverty is recognized as a breeding ground for conflict. In an effort towards poverty eradication this resolution reaffirms the importance of the Millennium Declaration Goal's 0.7% of GNP to be donated to the Official Development Assistance. Amendment B was proposed because an additional phrase was added into clause 7 without the approval of the sponsors and was easily passed. Amendment A emphasizes the human costs that globalization can yield. This Amendment also passed by a clear majority. Amendment C was proposed to call for the removal of protectionists measures as well as the elimination of tariffs within developed nations. This motion failed by a vote of 14-15-7. Amendment D addressed Clause 6 by rewording the clause to emphasize the more equal accountability by both developed and developing nations. Before amending, several countries worried that an imbalanced burden would be placed on developing nations instead of a mutual responsibility. The resolution as amended faced no opposition and passed with a vote of 17-0-3.

CHR 2/2

Next, the body addressed CHR 2-2, a measure that would establish a working group to assess the possibility of creating an international lending body whose loan conditions would be established based on improvement of human rights within the applicant nations. The working group is to be composed of experts in the fields of economics, human rights monitoring, and program implementation and would deliver a report to The Commission on Human Rights six months after convening to report their findings, and state their recommendations. Many developed countries firmly supported this measure in the interest of improving human rights the world over, and many other lesser developed countries felt that this study would be an effective way to address the grave violation of human rights that occur because of poverty. While many nations were initially skeptical due to unclear wording, two amendments were passed unanimously which clarified these clauses. After these amendments, the only dissention was due to concern over the status of the World Bank and the IMF, as well as concern about creating new worldwide institutions as opposed to regional measures. Following debate, this resolution passed by a vote

of 11-0-14.